151. The yield of myrobollams fell from 5,929 khandis in 1890-91 to 5,148 in 1891-92, and the number of bamboos from 405,569 to 402,037. But the quantity of charcoal rose from 11,837 cubic feet to 21,797.

Dhárwár.

152. The outturn of teak timber was 59,635 cubic feet against 63,816 cubic feet in 1890-91, and of fuel 213,722 cubic feet against 206,374. The quantity of junglewood rafters, blackwood pieces, *janthies*, *jaráyet* pieces, &c., amounted to 10,282 cubic feet against 11,635.

153. On the other hand, the number of bamboos extracted increased from 284,984 in 1890-91 to 335,247 in 1891-92; and 15 khandis of myrobollams were also obtained during the year under report.

Bijápur.

154. The yield of timber decreased from 5,710 in 1890-91 to 2,659 cubic feet in 1891-92; of cart-loads of firewood, from 80,550 to 65,991 cubic feet; of animal-loads, from 88,672 to 65,656 cubic feet; and of head-loads from 121,797 to 104,765 cubic feet.

Kolába.

155. The yield of teak trees increased from 575,600 cubic feet in 1890-91 to 613,730 cubic feet in 1891-92, and of teak beams from 75,000 to 101,097 cubic feet. But there was a small decrease in the quantity of firewood, which was 116,254 cubic feet and 113,411 cubic feet, respectively, for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Ratnágiri.

156. Here also the yield of teak rose from 122,502 cubic feet in 1890-91 to 128,575 cubic feet in 1891-92; and of firewood, from 45 to 24,800 cubic feet.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

157. The details of the year's transactions are shown in the statements 58 to 62 appended.

158. The receipts and expenditure of the Southern Circle for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 were:—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.			Surplus or net Revenue.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	13,49,826	4,38,426	2,66,529	7,04,955	6,44,871
1891-92	11,47,707	4,37,415	2,67,816	7,05,231	4,42,476

159. The falling off in the revenue of the year under report occurs in all the divisions except Kolába-Ratnágiri, and it is largely ascribable to a want of demand for, and consequent failure in the sales of, timber on account of the scarcity prevailing in the plain districts. There was also a decrease in the revenue from fuel supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway Company. The reduction in traffic and consequent reduction of requirements in fuel by the Railway was to a large extent answerable for the fall in the receipts.

160. The following shows the revenue and outstandings at the end of the year:—

Year.	Amount realized.	Balance due to the Department at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	13,49,826	1,98,184
1891-92	11,47,707	1,70,206

161. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure for the two years under main heads:—

Heads of Revenue and Charges.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.				
I.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency	9,52,184	7,42,283	...	2,09,901
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers...	3,88,390	3,87,984	...	406
III.—Confiscated drift and waif-wood ...	2,003	8,169	6,166	...
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government	11	279	268	...
V.—Miscellaneous	7,238	8,992	1,754	...
Total ...	13,49,826	11,47,707	8,188	2,10,307
CHARGES.				
A.—Conservancy and Works.				
I.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency	3,31,634	3,14,107	...	17,527
II.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers	6,911	7,971	1,060	...
III.—Confiscated drift and waif-wood ...	76	99	23	...
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to share-holders in forests managed by Government ...	12,436	5,752	...	6,684
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant...	803	15,510	14,707	...
VII.—Communications and buildings ...	6,130	6,809	679	...
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests	74,482	81,583	7,101	...
IX.—Miscellaneous	5,954	5,584	...	370
Total A. ...	4,38,426	4,37,415	23,570	24,581
B.—Establishments.				
I.—Salaries	2,17,876	2,23,047	5,171	...
II.—Travelling allowances	33,040	34,021	981	...
III.—Contingencies	15,613	10,748	...	4,865
Total B. ...	2,66,529	2,67,816	6,152	4,865
Total Charges A. and B. ...	7,04,955	7,05,231	29,722	29,446

162. The receipts show decreases under the main heads I and II, and increases under the other heads. The decrease under II amounts only to Rs. 406.

I.—Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency.

163. The decrease under this head is met with as follows:—Rs. 1,76,439 under "*a*, Timber," Rs. 29,597 under "*b*, Firewood," and Rs. 7,032 under "*d*, Sandalwood."

164. In the Northern Division of Kánara alone the decrease in the revenue from *timber* amounted to Rs. 1,20,468. There was a diminution in the demand in the Haliyál auction sales, where only about 93,000 cubic feet were sold during the year against 143,695 cubic feet in the year before, and the rate obtained per 100 cubic feet was Rs. 120 against Rs. 142.

165. The scarcity is, no doubt, to a considerable extent, the cause of this decrease but not altogether.

166. The fellings for last season's sales were much larger than usual. From the data collected by the Working Plans Branch, Mr. MacGregor concluded that the exploitation of past years had been much below the possibility. He decided, therefore, (this office letter No. 4399 of 27th January 1890) to increase the outturn, although doing so would necessarily reduce sale prices. He argued that it was better to fell and sell more timber so long as the *net* return was maintained and the possibility not exceeded, although it had to be done at a much lower price. Such a policy is, of course, the proper one where Government owns the forest, for without reducing the net revenue, a larger supply of timber is made available to the people. Unfortunately, this new departure synchronized with a year of bad rainfall and scarcity, so that the demand for wood even at the minimum price fell far short of expectations resulting in a very seriously reduced revenue. It must be remembered, however, that the depôts are now fuller of timber than they have ever been, a large proportion of which is teak and practically imperishable.

167. Besides the fall in the sale-price of teak due to temporary local causes recorded above, Mr. MacGregor notes that there is also a general fall of 25 per cent. or more in prices in Europe and Bombay, which, of course, affects local prices. This fall Mr. MacGregor attributes principally to excessive yield from the Burma forests, and he expects that no recovery is to be looked for until the Burma yield falls off, which it may be expected to do as the Bombay-Burma Trading Company's leases fall in.

168. The decrease in Central (25,664) and Southern Kánara (9,667) and in Belgaum (2,639) and Dhárwár (22,766) aggregated Rs. 60,736. This was, no doubt, due to the prevailing distress in the plain country, while, the receipts in Kolába-Ratnágiri show an increase of Rs. 4,774.

169. Under "*b*, Firewood", the year's receipts in Belgaum show a decrease of Rs. 27,967, as compared with those of the previous year. This is attributable to slackness in railway traffic and consequent reduction in the fuel supply.

170. On the other hand, the revenue under "*c*, Grass and other minor produce" was Rs. 3,138 more than in 1890-91, which is due to a better crop of myrobollams in Northern Kánara.

II.—Timber, &c., removed by Consumers or Purchasers.

171. The actuals of the year under "*a*, Timber" show a decrease of Rs. 4,943, as compared with the revenue for 1890-91. But the receipts in Kolába-Ratnágiri show an increase of Rs. 15,167, while, decreases aggregating Rs. 20,110 occur in Northern (Rs. 6,257), Central (Rs. 7,179) and Southern Kánara (Rs. 1,342) and in Belgaum (Rs. 4,072), Dhárwár (Rs. 592) and Bijápur (Rs. 668). The falling off in Northern Kánara is ascribed chiefly to a decreased demand for export-timber in Kárwár, where the quantity removed was less by 10,133 cubic feet, as also to large fellings of junglewood in rayats' survey numbers; and in Belgaum to the fact that few trees were found fit for timber in the fuel cuttings. In Central Kánara a certain contractor had carried on unauthorized fellings under the cloak of his contract, and therefore his wood was confiscated and sold by Government, which caused a decrease under "*a*, Timber" and swelled the receipts under the Head III.

172. Under "*b*, Firewood" there is an increase of Rs. 6,208 in the Central Division of Kánara and Rs. 2,082 in Belgaum, while the receipts of Northern Kánara, Kolába-Ratnágiri and Bijápur show a decrease of Rs. 8,149, Rs. 2,549 and Rs. 1,277, respectively. In the Ankola Range there was a better demand for export-firewood, and in Khánápur for refuse-wood from railway fuel-cuttings, hence the increase noted above; but the demand for fuel from Kárwár was not brisk, and this accounts for the decrease in Northern Kánara.

173. There was a falling off of Rs. 4,718 in the receipts under "*c*, Bamboos" which occurs mainly in Northern (Rs. 3,521), and in Central Kánara (Rs. 2,041), and is attributable to a decreased demand for bamboos noted in the

preceding chapter. On the other hand, "*d*, Grazing and fodder grass" shows an increase of Rs. 18,678 for the reasons explained in paragraph 87. But "*e*, Other minor produce" shows a decrease of Rs. 5,934, which is due in Northern Kánara (3,001) and Belgaum (Rs. 2,291) to a bad crop of *Shigékái* and other minor products.

EXPENDITURE.

A.—Conservancy and Works.

174. The increase under VI is due to the purchase of cattle and carts in the Central Division of Kánara (Government Resolution No. 5147 of 22nd June 1892). That under "VIII *b*" (Rs. 1,217) is due to acquisition of land for forests in Belgaum and Southern Division of Kánara; and under "VIII *c*" (Rs. 3,073) and *e* (Rs. 3,975) to charges connected with topographical survey in Kolába and to expenditure on fire-protection in the Northern Division of Kánara.

B.—Establishments.

175. Increase under "I, Salaries" is met with chiefly as follows :—Rs. 1,483 under "*b*, Superior officers" and Rs. 2,488 under "*c*, Subordinate forest and depôt establishments." This is ascribable (*a*) to a new Forest Officer having been posted to the Southern Circle as well as to promotions of other officers, and (*b*) to the transfer of establishment of the Karjat and Khálápur Ranges from the Northern to this Circle.

176. The following shows the value calculated at seigniorage rates of the forest produce granted free :—

Division.	1890-91.					1891-92.				
	Timber—Cubic feet.	Bamboos of sorts.	Canes—Head-loads.	Fire-wood—Cubic feet.	Value.	Timber—Cubic feet.	Bamboos of sorts.	Canes—Head-loads.	Fire-wood—Cubic feet.	Value.
		No.			Rs. a. p.		No.			Rs. a. p.
Northern Division of Kánara	18,448	9,460	..	823	3,225 14 11	11,689	5,350	..	1,813	2,820 12 2
Central Division of Kánara	20,658	2,100	10	180	4,283 8 11	29,562	6,150	8	..	5,561 13 11
Southern Division of Kánara	22,910	650	..	..	4,510 2 7	16,238	3,000	.. 11	..	3,771 1 9
Belgaum	2,119	155	..	..	434 15 11	768	..	..	..	184 5 8
Dhárwár	1,145	350	..	..	633 0 0	239	..	..	..	130 6 0
Bijápur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Kolába	7,720	..	..	..	670 0 0	16,660	..	..	..	1,324 0 0
Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total ..	73,000	12,705	10	1,005	13,787 10 4	75,156	14,500	19	1,813	13,792 7 6

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

177. On the 1st April Mr. MacGregor was at Bomanhalli in the Kánara District, where he met Mr. Bell and the officers serving under him in the Working Plan Division.

178. On the 3rd he reached Supa in the Northern Division of Kánara, where in company with the Divisional Officer he met His Excellency the Governor. On the 13th he proceeded to Yellápur, Tátwhál, Sámbráni, Zálali, Kumbhárváda, Sámjoida and Astoli, which last was reached on the 21st May, and next day he went into head-quarters for the rains.

179. On November 15th he left Belgaum for the Bijápur Division, marching *viâ* Márihál, Halki, Panchgaon and Lokápur to Kaládgi. On the 28th he reached Katgeri. He found the reserves of the Bágalkot and Bádámi Tálukas devoid of grass and great scarcity of fodder and water in most parts of the country, but the forests presented their usual appearance at that season and did not seem to be in any way affected by the drought.

180. From Katgeri he went to Bijápur for the inspection of the Divisional Office and there met Mr. Ryan. From Bijápur he returned to Katgeri and marched thence to Manoli in the Parasgad Táluka of the Belgaum Division,